THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

SECRETARY OF WAR, WHO IS CENTER OF STORM THAT SENATOR 1,500,000 READY TO FIGHT FOR U.S.

Gigantic War Preparations of Nation Are Disclosed by Secretary Baker.

ARMY SECRETS REVEALED

Number of American Soldiers in France Soon to Be Half Million. Double That Number Awalt Only Ships to Carry Them.

(Cantinued From First Page.) this tremendous effort, this wholly unprecedented sacrifics made by men, were in fact to turn out to deserve the were in fact to turn out to comment that it had fallen down." Mr. Baker took personal responsibil-ity for getting men under training bafore their equipment was ready "to the last show button." Such officers as Major-General Leonard Wood, he

said, had urged this policy. He described conferences that evolved the ordnance programme and

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CHAMBERLAIN STARTED.

500,000 men to send over, or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship." "Now, instead of having 50,000 or "Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having half a million men whom we could ship to France, if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million in France early in 1918.

million in France early in 1918. "And we have available, if the trans-portation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France." Senator Weeks asked whether the

Secretary knew who wrote the edi-torial, and Mr. Baker said he thought it was attributed to Mr. Wiggin, the editor in chief. "Why," asked Chairman Chamber-

lain, "have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to these things that you are telling now?

Secrecy Reply to Hindenburg.

"Senator, I confess I have hesitated, and I still hesitate," replied the Sec-retary. "I have here a statement from retary. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a Ger man newspasr, in contemptuous fash-ion of us, that we have advertised our preparations for this war in an unworthy manner."

worthy manner." "Do you think, for a moment, Sec-retary Baker," said the chairman, "that there has been any lime within the last year that the German secret serv-ice has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?" "Yea I know if I may rely unon

"Yes, I knew. If I may rely upon the confidential information which we get from confidential sources, the Ger-

and government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France, or have had there at any time." The chairman said he doubted this. After some discussion as to the policy of governments in announcing mili-tary secrets, Mr. Baker said it was not the policy of the American or other

heroic service.

plished.

tion of troops in Europe.

except for aviation purposes.

than they could afford at home.

reported by Dr. Hornby, a hospital expert.

start for trenches in Europe today if needed.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF STATEMENT MADE BY SECRE-

TARY OF WAR BEFORE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

France at an early date. Million more are in sight for reinforcements

supplied by British and French, who are well equipped to do so.

and restoring of wastage along battle front.

Half million American troops will be available for service in

All artillery necessary for operations of American troops will be

Regiments of American railroad men are keeping war transporta-

Battalions of Red Cross nurses and ambulance drivers are doing

Entire harbors, including wharves, terminals, warehouses and

History has no precedent for the expedition and thoroughness that

Failures and shortcomings have been present in the war prepara-

General Pershing reported unfavorably on Lewis machine guns,

The report of a woman magazine writer is quoted to the effect that

Reports of health neglect in the camps are not of a formidable

The sites for the cantonments were selected by General Leonard

Thirty-two National Guard and National Army divisions ready to

Responsible officers, among them General Wood, had urged mob-

ilization of troops for training before complete equipment was ready.

99 out of every 100 soldiers in the camps are receiving better care

nature; conditions are promptly investigated and improvement is

Wood, who is regarded as an expert in the matter of sanitation.

tions, but they are dwarfed by the magnitude of what has been accom-

docks, have been constructed by Americans at points of disembarka-

have characterized the war preparations of the United States.

tion facilities of allies right up to armies of allies as they advance.

camp activities committee, the training camp athletic committee, have all been brought in and the Red Cross have all been brought in to live with the sel-11015

"By virtue of activities started in the War Department, the communities which surround the camps have been the instantily gotten away from the notion which used to prevail of a certain alienation between a civilian and sol-dier group, and these soldier boys in these camps have been adopted into the

homes and hearts of the people amons whom they live. "No such relation has ever existed between an Army and a civilian popu-lation as exists with regard to this.

Fighting Forces Kept Clean.

"And then, with your aid, the Army has been able practically to stamp out intemperance and vice among the soldiers, by the establishment of zones, by the establishment of patrol systems of one kind and another, by the training of these young officers in these training camps, young men of experience and fine feeling and all that, we have gotten into this great Army the idea that it can be a strong and effective military Army and still be free from things which have hitherto weakened and sapped the vitality and virility of

armies. "I have gone from camp to camp among these cantonments, and my first question almost invariably is to the camp commander, 'What about your disciplinary problem?' "Old men in the Army, men whose

lives have been spent in it from their boyhood, and who have been all over the continental United States and through its insular possessions, wher-ever our armies have been, who know the life of the soldler and the camp and the post, all say with one accord, and no exception, that they have never seen anything like this, that the disciplinary problems of the Army are reduced to a negligible quantity and instead of the melancholy and pathetic parade through

 The war broke out in August, 1914, that sort, or sent us that sort or sent us that us that the sort or sent us that sort or sent us that us the sort or sent us that sort or sent us that the sort or sent us that the sort or sent us that sort or sent us that sort or sent call your attention to a thing which tremendous response to a tremendous you already know. This war had a more or less set character until the Russian situation changed, and it has tion I know the American people will changed, and it has changed in the last few months. "When we had gotten more or less that we are in this war to win it; used to the situation created by the that we are in it to bit and to hit hard; uncertainty as to Russia, there came the great Italian defeat which has called for even greater changes in our plans, in many ways. the veterans and experienced per

world had for two and one-half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to be and where t was to be waged. "It was not a thing for us to de

cide where our theater of war should The theater of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line

of communications. Our line of comnications was across three thousand miles of ocean, one and of it infested with submarines.

"It was not for us to decide whether would have the maneuvering of large hodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another

of that line and our problem was and is to get over there and get him.

Problem Without Precedent.

was not the problem of doing It our way and letting everybody else take cars of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil, and not on our ad-versary's soil. Therefore, at the very beginning, it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the war collego with its spec-ulative studies of Napoleon and every-101 body else map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country. but it was the problem of studying the then existing situation and ing the financial, the industrial and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain and France in the most immeinto co

diate and effective way. "That problem could not be decided here. I fancy that in this audience there are men who have been in the tranches. The altogether unprecedent character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words cannot be put down in reports; it is cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so was in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all. Futal Mistake Pessible.

"It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need, and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essend to their success. "So that from the very beginning it

was not a question of abstract specu lation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder want us to do. to the wheel could be put.

And so Great They realized that. "Already you will find in your fur-ther examination into some of the bu-reau work of the department, some of Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here and you saw Mr in the House of Congress and White House and in public the divisions when they come down, you will find that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were se-lected and which we had started to meetings, at one place and another

"But the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not manufacture, have been so far discard-ed that people have forgotten the see much of, and yet they distributed themselves through the War Departnames of them, almost, and new things substituted in their place, and those forgotten and new things in their ment, and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their sup experts with General Sharpe and assistants, their strategists, sat all over this city there were these con-fidential groups exchanging informa-there, it is an entirely erroneous idea.

tion, telling how the thing was over what

"They could not picture to us the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but even while they told us the story grew old. "The one thing they told us from the very beginning to the end was that this

war, of all others, was not a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adversary; that every satile and agile adversary; that every was not going to a shoe factory and day he revamped and changed his saying, 'Make shoes for us,' but it was weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were tell-ing us were true when they left Engweapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were tell-ing us were true when they left Eng-land and France, but an entirely dif-ferent thing was probably taking place there now. "They told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another"

weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England, and which, even before they got them in sufficient quantity nanufactured to take them from the industrial plants to the front, were su-perseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrap heap.

War Not a Statle Thing.

"They said to us, this is a moving picture; it is something that nebody can paint and give you an idea of. It try, to such an extent that products but we had not to cut off the supplinot a static thing."

upon which they depended for the suc-cess of their military operations would "Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there in an instant and be interfered with, both agricultural immediate communication with us, and and commercial and industrial products General sent over to France we sent over to France General Pershing, and we sent with him not merely a division of troops-to that I shall refer in a moment-but we sent with him, perhaps I can say safely, the major part of the trained, expert per-sonnel of the Army. "You know the size of the official corps of the regular Army in this coun-try when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and politan Magazine (was protesting)

Era One of Quick Changes.

politan Magazine was protesting against what he believed to be the inyet it was necessary to divide them up and send over to France officers up and send over to France officers of the highest quality so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices and in the armies, the war offices would take place tention of the Government at that time."

Here Senator Weeks interrupted to ask if that, was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is associate edi-tor. Secretary Baker'replied that Mr. Roosevelt was a contributing editor and continued: "This magazine came out in August, 1917, and this editorial says:

"Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it, so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that thousands and they are busy every

thousands and they are busy every minute. "Every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from 16 to 16 and 26 pages long, filler to hold off until the alles finish with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great long specifications of changes in deve agreed upon tals of things which were agreed upon

tails of taings which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed agin next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the Army there to keep up to what they "What he says we should have done, "What he says we should have done,

and I ask your particular attention to

Editorial Estimates Beaten.

"I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what August, 1917, was regarded as a programme so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which

we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to ac-complish." So that if one gets the idea that this In response to a question by Chair man Chamberlain, the Secretary said how the thing was over "When you remember that we had to than a minimum number of men in divide this little handful of officers" France in August, 1917. He continued:

"We did send some troops. "At that time we had a choice.

industries of this country were largely devoted at that time to the appropriate ould have sent over, as did Great Britain, our regular Army troops and industries, and many converted industries were largely devoted to the manin a very short preparation have put them into action and suffered exactly ufacture of war materials for our allies what Great Britain suffered with her "As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem 'contemptible little army,' as it was called by their adversaries.

Nucleus Would Have Been Lost.

"The Army would have given as good an account of itself as the British did, but it would have been destroyed the British army, and there would have been no nucleus on which to build this new army that was to come over little later, and it was deemed wiser to send over a regular division. but "Now, of course, that is not true of not to send over our whole regular shoes, but it is true of machine guns; Army at that time.

"Then what happened was that a it is true of other arms: it is true of ammunition; it is true of forging ca-pacity, which was the greatest defect in regular division went over and the poo ple of France kissed the hems of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris. The veterans, woundthe country, and all this time we had not merely to disturb the programme of allied manufacture in this country. ed in this war, legless or armless, stumping along on crutches as they went up the streats of Paris with their arms around the necks of American soldiers

"Not a single man in that division ports. "Not a single man in that division by a veteran." As you perhaps recall, the ports of "As you perhaps recall, the ports of "Not a single man in that division ports. was unaccompanied by a veteran. America had gone to France and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude and hopefulness that had

never been in them before. "Of course they welcomed the British, but their need was not so great when the British went. Of course they welcomed the British, but there were ties between them and us which there had not been between them and the British, where you have a deep-sea harbor, and and so, when our from went there were the British, and so, when our from went there were the British, where you have a deep-sea harbor, and and so when our from went there were the British. the British went. and so, when our troops went there was all you need to do is to erect a pile an instant and spontaneous rise in the wharf. morale of the French. "We

More Troops Disuatched.

"But there was an equally instant and spontaneous insistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbroken We

'And so we made the election. decided not to send the regular Army as a whole, but to send regular divi-sions and National Guard divisions, selected seconding to the state of their preparation, and keep back here some part of our trained force in order that it might inoculate with fts spirit and its training these raw levies which we

"One after another these divisions have gone over until in France there is. a fighting Army, an Army trained in the essentials and in the beginnings of military discipline and practice, and trained, seasoned fighters in this kind of a war on the actual battlefields where it is taking place. "Early in this war, when Joffre was

'It may take you some time to get

and I ass you. Find that it, is this: ""We should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the agreat industrial country; our man-power is fully engaged in our indus-power is fully engaged in our indus-tion out in the strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the strained every the strained every the strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the strained every to be strained every the strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to the strained every the strained ev tries and in our military enterprises send over artisans, special engineering regiments and troops of a technical character.'

"Although it was not contemplated at the outset and was only a phrase in the emergency military legislation, this shows that the thing was thought of as a possibility.

Fighting Railroad Men Sent.

"Yet in a very short time we had or-ganized engineering regiments of rallroad men and sent them over there and were rebuilding behind the lines of the British and French the railroads which

themselves, and that when our Army became a great Army it would be neces-We us to build back of our own sary for lines an an independent line of communication.'

France White Sheet of Paper.

"In other words, France was a white sheet of paper, so far as we were con-cerned, and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army, and from the first time when a careful

and scientific study of the opportuni-ties of France to help us were made, from that hour until this, we have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we are here in the United States and more

-many of them of the same character. "For instance, the French had nat-urally reserved the best ports in France be re-studied instantly. For that rea-son, among others, there is now or-ganized, as you know in France, purfor their own supply. The channel ports have been reserved for the George, the Rapello conference, or the We can. British. When we came in it was supreme war council. The United "There will be no division of counsel, there will be all the criticism there British. When we came in it ports of entry in order that there might not be confusion and admixture of our supplies going through these ports of disembarkation with those of working out those other questions.

the docks when the tide is out.

Entire Harbors Built.

"As a convenience, the construction

"We have had to build docks, we have Army Greatest in History.

had to fabricate in this country and [send off dock-handling machinery.

have had to send from this country arm, even the piles to build the docks. We has Can that picture be duplicated? have had to have railway giant cranes manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected on those docks. We date and the national that although it was not the Senator's Guard, raising it to war strength and that, although it was not the Senator's

have had to erect over there ware-houses at the ports of disembarkation a draft. in order that these vast accumulations

of stores and supplies which go over said to me with grief when we pro-can be properly housed and cared for posed that that form of raising the until they can be distributed into the soldiers should be had; they shook their heads and said, 'Mr. Secretary, it can't he done. It is too sudden to address

until they can be distributed that the heads and said, 'Mr. Secretary, it can't be done. It is too sudden to address to the American people that mode of selecting soldiers.' "And yet, has any great enterprise of operations. "And all of that, gentlemen, has to be done, not only studied out, as a

"And all of that, gentlemen, has to be done, not only studied out, as a necessary thing to do, but, when so studied out and reported here, the manufactures for those things have to be carried on in this country and the things shipped over there—nails, cross-ties, spikes, fishplates, engines, cara,

buildings.

Ordnance Depots Built.

"We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior. All of the problem has been carried for-

ward step by step. "The plans for a single ordnance re-pair shop which I saw some time ago covered acres and acres of ground, de-

be given mechanical opportunities in the Army. The 'round' man is not sought to be put into the 'square' "We have had to build barracks over

there for our soldiers, and in the meanplace. "The Y. M. C. A .- the American peo time to billet them around in the British and French the railroads which French villages. Building barracks ple have subscribed liberally for the were being carried forward with their over there and building them here is a purpose—the Y. M. C. A., the Knights advance, reconstructing their broken very different thing, gentlemen. of Columbus, the Young Women's

there, what we could do, what they divide this fittle nandral of officers France in August, 1917. He continued: advised us to do, what experience they that we had and send so large a part of "And then the editor goes on: had had in developing this, that and them to France, and then think of "By next year, 1918, we could have engines and cars, building new rail-""When we summoned the lumber in- Christian Association, the training

Perfect Plan Upset.

more has been done, perhaps, than the "So that what might have been country expected, more than the wis perfectly acceptable plan as to major perfectly acceptation plan as to major operations prior to the change in the Russian situation or prior to the change in the Italian situation, had to in the country thought was possible to do

"Insofar as I am personally concerned, I know what is ahead o I know what the American feeling about this war is. Everybody is imsuant to the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd patient that we should do as much as

under actual battle conditions;

schief of staff of the American Army and the major international arrange-ments in regard to the military are worked out there, while General Per-wing effort at self-government and a being staff of experts are being effort at self-government and a shing and his staff of experts are hospitality toward every suggestion for

That is a picture of what has been outside. "That is a picture of what has been outside." "But the net result is going to be "But the net result is going to be "That is a picture of what has been outside. "But the net result is going to be going on over there, gentlemen. On this side much of that has had to be done, and in addition to it, all the things we have done, and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side is the building of this Army. European battlefields. In the face of vietory, and that at no late day, on the side is the building of this Army. veferans though they be, they do not

"And now, let me be frank with you d let your judgment be frank with with and let your judgment be frank with will come to American enterprise and to American enterprise and to American determination and to Amer-ican courage will be an honor to us, as We since the beginning of time, and no achievements of the British and French army has been cared for as this army

of those great peoples." From Senator Chamberlain's speech purpose to make it so appear, country got an impression from There are Senators in this room who failures and delays that made them "disproportionate to what was going

Fencing in Defense Denied.

The Secretary said there might be nstances of shortcomings, but only in-

tances When he appeared previously, Mr. Baker said it "was with the intention of being frank," but despite this desire he seemed "to have the feeling that I was fencing in defense of some of my subordinates."

He denied any such intention and said when he concluded, if there w anything else the committee desired investigate he would do everything possible within his power to assist "without fear or favor," and to effect

The Secretary said that when he heard of the two letters read by Senathey can come back, with more agen-cies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual and mental, than any army tails. tor Chamberlain concerning bad treat-Immediately

"I want to follow those through to the very end," said he, "and find out who is responsible, in order that I can punish the guilty."

Although more than 1,000,000 men are under arms in this country, Mr. Baker said, the number of complaints received have been relatively small, probably not more than 18. In every instance, he said, investigations have been made im-

mediately. Some reports, the Secretary said, have

not proved serious upon inquiry, while

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 1.)

camp and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence

possessed that ever went out on a field

Many Good Agencies Enlisted. "They are classified by a system un-

signed over here, the ironwork fabri-cated over here, dissembled, put in ships and carried abroad to be reassemder classification so that men who have mechanical instincts and training will bled over there.